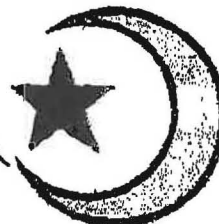


# **EXHIBIT 2**

# Islam

## Outcome: Origin of Islam



### 1. Setting the Stage: Arabian Peninsula

#### a. 3 Continents

- i. Africa, Asia, and Europe
- ii. Mostly desert with few oases for little agriculture
- iii. Desert inhabited by nomadic Arab herders

#### b. Bedouins: Arab nomads organized into tribes and clans

- i. Had ideals of courage & loyalty to the family
- ii. Possessed warrior skills
- iii. Would become part of Islamic way of life

#### c. Mecca: City in Western Arabia (Modern day Saudi Arabia)



##### i. Ka'aba: ancient shrine people came to worship at

1. Black stone- built by Abraham
2. Contained 360 idols worshipped by many tribes

##### ii. Muhammad

1. Orphaned at age 6 and raised by grandfather and uncle
2. At age 25 Muhammad became a businessman and trader
3. Married Khadijah, a businesswoman
4. Life changes: While meditating in a cave, he is visited by angel Gabriel who proclaims to Muhammad to preach message that there is only One true god
5. Began to preach and spread Islam
6. Not seen as divine (having extra power)

**\*\*Islam:** Submission to will of Allah (god)

**\*\*Muslim:** one who has submitted

#### iii. Hijrah & Return to Mecca



1. in 622 AD, Mohammad and followers leave Mecca for Medina and continue to spread Islam known as the Hijrah
2. Becomes "Year 1" for Muslims
3. First Mosque established for Islam
4. 630 AD, Muhammad returns to Mecca and destroys the idols in the Ka'aba (most sacred site)
5. Muhammad dies 2 years later at age of 62

## 2. Islam Grows and Expands

- Muhammad didn't name a successor or instructed his followers on how to chose one
- Tribal customs led to the election of Abu-bakr, a loyal friend of Muhammad to be the successor
- Abu-Bakr became the first Caliph or "successor" or "deputy"
- Later, disagreements over who should succeed caused a split in Islam
  - Shi'a, or Shi'ites, believe that the caliph needed to be a descendant of Muhammad
  - Sunni Muslims acknowledge the first four caliphs as rightful successors of Muhammad even though they weren't of same blood

## 3. Beliefs and Practices: The Five Pillars

- Faith:** There is no god but Allah and Muhammad is the messenger of Allah
- Prayer:** Pray 5 times a day towards Mecca
- Alms:** Give alms (money for the poor)
- Fasting:** During holy month of Ramadan Muslims fast between dawn and sunset
- Pilgrimage:** Must visit Mecca at one point in lifetime if capable. Known as the hajj.



## 4. The Qur'an

- Islamic holy text
- Allah is the source of authority
- Written in Arabic, only true version

## 5. Links to Judaism and Christianity

- Muslims, Christians, and Jews trace ancestry back to Abraham
- To Muslims, Allah is the same god that is worshipped in Christianity and Judaism
- Qur'an is the word of Allah as revealed to Muhammad in the same way that Jews and Christians believe the Torah and the Gospels were revealed to Moses and the New Testament writers.
- All three are "people of the book" due to their use of a holy book

**Summary:** shenada - testimony / declaration of faith  
 Salah - prayer 5 times a day  
 Zakat - 2 1/2% charity to poor  
 Saum - fasting, month of Ramadan  
 Hajj - pilgrimage

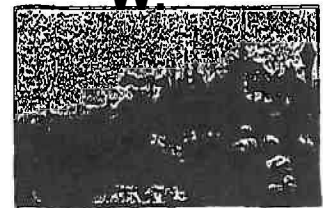
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# Islam

## Outcome: Islamic Empires



### 1. Setting the Stage: Islamic Culture

- The Qur'an says "Men are the managers of the affairs of women" and "Righteous women are therefore obedient."
- Qur'an also declares that men and women, as believers are equal
- After the fall of Rome in 476, Muslim scholars preserved and expanded much of the Scientific knowledge that had been gained
- In early 800s, the House of Wisdom was built in Baghdad; place where different cultures worked side by side to translate text from Greece, India, Persia and elsewhere into Arabic
- Muslim scientists made many advances in Mathematics and Astronomy
- Islam led to the rise of three important empires: The Ottoman, Safavids, and Mughals

### 2. The Ottoman Empire

#### a. Where were they located?

- Byzantium & Anatolia (Modern day Turkey)
- By 1566, lands included Hungary in the North, Egypt in the South, Algeria in the West, and Mesopotamia in the East

#### b. Who were they?

- Anatolia was home to many descendants of nomadic, militaristic turks who had a long history of Invading other countries
- Many Anatolian Turks saw themselves as ghazis, or warriors for Islam
- Osman was the most successful ghazi; followers called Ottomans in the West
- Ottomans successful military relied on gunpowder
- Mehmed I and Mehmed II led expansion of empire through 1566
- Mehmed II captured Constantinople and opened it to Jews, Christians, and Muslims; Muslims renamed it Istanbul
- Selim the Grim captured Mecca, Medina, & Cairo for the Ottomans
- By 1526, Suleyman the Lawgiver controlled the Eastern Mediterranean Sea, added Tripoli in North Africa, and extended power into Europe; was most powerful Monarch on earth

#### c. Why they are significant

- The Ottomans acted kindly to those they conquered; often improved the lives of peasants living in their territories
- Had one of the largest empires in history; lasted until World War 1

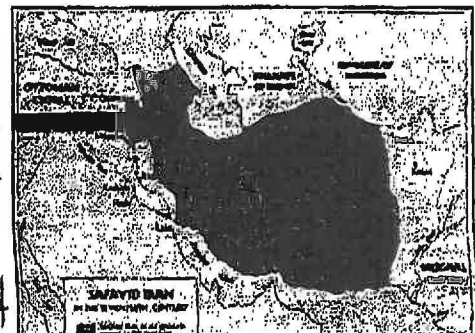
### 3. The Safavids

#### a. Where were they located?

- East of Mesopotamia but West of India
- Part of the former Persian Empire

#### b. Who were they?

- Part of the Shi'a branch of Islam
- Concentrated on building a powerful army





C.W.



- iii. In 1501, Isma'il conquered modern day Iran; gave himself Persian title of Shah & established Shi'a Islam in that region (Still there today)
- iv. Isma'il was a religious tyrant who put anyone to death who didn't convert to Shi'ism; also destroyed Sunni population
- v. Ottoman leader Selim the Grim responded by ordering execution of upwards of 40,000 Shi'a in the Ottoman Empire
- vi. \_\_\_\_\_ reformed the Safavid military and civilian life
- vii. He also \_\_\_\_\_ severely and hired foreigners in the gov't
- viii. Shah Abbas built beautiful city of \_\_\_\_\_ in Iran
  1. Esfahan had \_\_\_\_\_ in the city
  2. Esfahan had intricate \_\_\_\_\_, metalwork, \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ work
- ix. Shah Abbas \_\_\_\_\_ leading to incompetent leaders and a swift decline of the empire soon after

c. Why they are significant

- i. Established \_\_\_\_\_ in modern day \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. Created \_\_\_\_\_ still on display in Esfahan
- iii. Were an example of \_\_\_\_\_ of Persian, Ottoman, and Arab cultures

4. The Mughals

a. Where were they located?

- i. Northern \_\_\_\_\_ eventually reaching \_\_\_\_\_

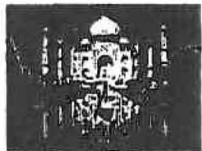
b. Who were they?

- i. Descendents of the \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. A brilliant general named \_\_\_\_\_ swept down into India and laid the foundation for the Mughal Empire
- iii. Babur's \_\_\_\_\_ ruled India with tolerance from 1556-1605
- iv. Akbar had a strong military backed with \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ which allowed him to move south into the Deccan Plateau
- v. \_\_\_\_\_ a land of \_\_\_\_\_ people
- vi. Akbar believed in \_\_\_\_\_; he married, among others, two \_\_\_\_\_, a \_\_\_\_\_, and a \_\_\_\_\_
- vii. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, language, and writing \_\_\_\_\_ under Akbar's empire
- viii. Akbar's grandson \_\_\_\_\_ built the beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ for his wife Mumtaz Mahal who died at age 39 giving birth to her \_\_\_\_\_ child
- ix. While Shah Jahan built, the country was \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- x. Shah Jahan's 3<sup>rd</sup> son Aurangzeb drained the empire of resources, 2 million people \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, his subjects \_\_\_\_\_ to him anymore and the empire was crumbling

c. Why they are significant

- i. The Taj Mahal has become one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ pieces of \_\_\_\_\_ in the world
- ii. The decline of the Mughals \_\_\_\_\_ to slowly come to dominate India, which will later lead the \_\_\_\_\_

Summary:



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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Hour 4

## Unit 7 Reading Guide: Islam

### Chapter 10: The Muslim World

#### Section 1: The Rise of Islam (p. 263)

##### Setting the Stage

1. What areas did Southwest Asia (The Middle East) work as a bridge between?
  - Mediterranean Sea
  - Persian Gulf
  - Sinai Peninsulas

##### Deserts, Towns, and Trade Routes

2. Describe the geography of the Arabian Peninsula:

Desert, Southwest are mountain ranges

##### Desert and Town Life

3. Who were the Bedouins?

Arabic speaking nomadic people

##### Mecca

4. What is the Ka'aba and what was it used for?

Cuboid building at center of most sacred mosque

##### The Prophet Muhammad

5. Describe Muhammad's upbringing:

6. How was Muhammad's life changed (be specific)?

7. What does Islam mean? monotheistic faith regarded as revealed

8. What does Muslim mean? a follower of the religion of Islam

##### The Hijrah

9. What was the Hijrah and what did it mean for Muhammad?

the prophet Muhammad's migration from Mecca to Medina

##### Returning to Mecca

10. What did Muhammad do when he returned to Mecca?

He forgave the people for trying to destroy his message

##### Beliefs and Practices of Islam

##### The Five Pillars

11. What are the 5 Pillars of Islam

- faith or belief in the oneness of god and the finality of the prophethood of Muhammad
- establish of daily prayer
- concern for and almsgiving to the needy
- self-purification through fasting
- Pilgrimage to Mecca

### A Way of Life

12. What other customs, morals, and laws do Muslims do in their daily lives?

Believe in one god, ~~bel~~, All children are born without sin and all people can lead themselves to salvation

### Sources of Authority

13. Describe the Qur'an:

Central religion text of Islam

Quranic chapters are called suras and verses are called

Links to Judaism and Christianity Ayahs

14. How is Islam similar/different than Judaism and Christianity?

All believe in one god.

Prophets and divine revelation  
angels and Satan.

Special covenant with god

### Section 2: Islam Expands (p. 269)

#### Muhammad's Successors Spread Islam

15. What is a caliph and who was the first caliph?

Chief muslim civil/religious ruler

Abu Bakr

#### "Rightly Guided" Caliphs

16. Who were the "Rightly Guided" caliphs?

- Abu Bakr
- Uthman ibn Affan
- Ali ibn Abi Talib

17. What two meanings does the word "jihad" have?

- Struggle
- Resisting

#### Treatment of Conquered Peoples

18. How did Muslim conquerors treat those they conquered? Why?

With tolerance,

Kindness and respect

#### Internal Conflict Creates a Crisis

19. Who were the following groups:

- a. Umayyads largely merchant family of Quraysh tribe
- b. Shi'a Group of followers
- c. Sunni Belief that Muhammad died without appointing a successor
- d. Sufi concept in Islam defined by scholars
- e. Abbasids third of the Islamic caliphates

**Section 3: Muslim Culture (p. 273)****Muslim Society****Four Social Classes**

20. List the four social classes of Muslim society:

- clergy / nobles
- merchants
- Businessman
- the slaves

**Role of Women**

21. What does the Qur'an say about women?

Women should

22. What were some of the rights women had?

23. What were some of the responsibilities of Muslim women?